Henbane.
Colocynth.
Hemlock.
Caustic soda.
Natural salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum arabic.
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Military equipment, uniforms and camping requisites.
Motor-cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.*

[The export of sacks is prohibited, unless a special license has been obtained, except in the following cases:—

(1) Cement and lime sacks may be exported to Allied Countries.
(2) Sacks of certain dimensions which are not required in Egypt may also be exported to Allied Countries.]

Sacks for coal.
Uniforms, military, equipment, and camping requisites.
Vehicles —

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs, or more, and component parts thereof.
Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.
Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs, or more.

Wood, building.
Wood and wooden manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the first page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

JAPAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN.

October 7, 1915.

The exportation of the following goods from Japan is only permitted with special authority from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or (in the case of medicinal articles) from the Minister of the Interior. Persons desiring to obtain permission to export

* Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.

such goods must apply to the respective Ministry, and must furnish particulars as to the names, quantities, and destination of the consignments which they desire to export.

[NOTE.—The prohibitions noted below apply also, *mutatis mutandis*, to Corea and Formosa.]

Alizarine and aniline dyes.
Borate of soda.
Chrome, ferro-chrome, chrome steel.
Cloth, uniform.
Dyes (alizarine and aniline); artificial indigo.
Ferro-chrome, chrome, chrome steel.
Footwear (stockings, socks, etc.) (see Woollen knitted goods).
Gloves (see Woollen knitted goods).
Glue of foreign manufacture.
Indigo, artificial.
Medicinal articles.

NOTE.—The following articles are excepted from the general prohibition, and may be exported without special permission, *viz.*:—

Acetic acid;
Alcohal;
Aluminium sulphate;
Alum, *alumen exsiccatum*;
Ammonium sulfoichthyolicum;
Aqua pruni macrophyllae;
Arsenic acid;
Calcium chloride, carbonate (precipitated), oxide.
Camomile flowers;
Camphor, camphor oil;
Capsicum
China root;
Cod-liver oil;
Copper sulphate;
Cottonwool, medicated; medicated lint;
Diastase;
Drugs, Japanese and Chinese, other than those specified in this list (except re-agents specified in the Japanese Pharmacopœia).
Ether;
Ferric chloride (*ferrum sesquichloratum*);
Ferric sulphate;
Gallnuts;
Gentian root and its preparations;
Ginger;
Ginseng;
Hydrochloric acid;
Iodine, medicines made with iodine, iodine compounds;
Lint, medicated; medicated cotton wool;
Magnesia usta (or oxide), magnesium carbonate, bicarbonate, dioxide, sulphate;
Menthol crystals;
Naphthalene;
Orange peel, orange-peel oil;
Peppermint oil;
Roots of *captis teeta*;
Serums;
Sessame oil;
Silver nitrate, fused silver nitrate in sticks;
Sodium sulphate;
Sulphuric acid;
Star anise;
Talc;
Valerian roots and preparations thereof;
Zedoaria roots;
Zinc chloride, oxide, sulphate.

Phosphorus, yellow or red.
Pótash, chlorate of and chloride of.
Rubber, raw; articles manufactured of rubber.

Soap containing more than 20 per cent of impurities (starch, grain, flour, clay, or other matter).
Soda ash ; caustic soda : borate of soda.
Stockings, socks, etc., (see Woollen knitted goods—footwear.)
Tar dyes (aniline and alizarine dyes) ; artificial indigo.
Tin and tin manufactured goods.*
Underwear (see Woollen knitted goods.)
Wool of all kinds; woollen yarns ; woollen blankets ; woollen knitted goods (Underwear, Gloves, and footwear).
Yarns, woollen.

* The Japanese Government will on no account grant permission to export any tin or tin manufactured goods to any destination except Russia and the British Overseas Dominions.—[*August* 18, 1915.]